PART 1: LISTENING
A. Note taking
• Answer the questions according to your notes.

1. Why were early damage theories incorrect?
   A) because damage is not an important cause of aging
   B) because damage occurs only temporarily
   C) because aging is a natural process
   D) because the human body has the capacity to repair itself

2. What is one interpretation of the Hayflick Limit theory?
   A) DNA replicates indefinitely
   B) Our DNA gradually becomes damaged.
   C) A cellular clock exists in our DNA.
   D) DNA can potentially divide for fifty years.

3. What directly affects the rate of cell division?
   A) the amount of waste products in the cell
   B) the amount of exercise a person gets
   C) the amount of artificial substances a person consumes
   D) the amount of food a person eats

4. By how much should a person reduce his calorie intake if he adopts a CR diet?
   A) 20 percent  B) 30 percent  C) 40 percent  D) 50 percent

5. What is one environmental factor that causes free radicals to form?
   A) strong sunlight  B) water
   C) oxygen  D) air pollution

6. Which of the following is NOT damaged by free radicals?
   A) cellular repair  B) DNA
   C) cell membranes  D) electrons

7. What is xenotransplantation?
   A) using drugs that reduce the metabolic rate
   B) using animal tissues to treat human illnesses
   C) using stem cells to repair human organs
   D) using undamaged human tissues to repair organs

8. In the “natural approach” to slow aging what does the lecturer NOT recommend doing?
   A) High nutrition low calorie diet
   B) Don’t over eat
   C) Take nutritional supplements
   D) Moderate exercise

B. While listening
• Answer the questions as you listen.

9. What aspect of the nineteenth century is the lecture mainly about?
   A) Differences between British and American Utopian ideals
   B) The introduction of free public education
   C) An attempt to develop a Utopian community
   D) Economic reform movements in the United States

10. What reforms of the textile industry was Robert Owen NOT responsible for?
    A) Higher pay for workers
    B) Faster production
    C) Shorter working hours
    D) Schooling for workers’ children

11. According to the professor, what did Owen believe about human behavior?
    A) Society benefits from human beings’ tendency to be competitive.
    B) Childhood circumstances are the most significant influence on behavior.
    C) Children learn better behavior when educated by their parents at home.
    D) A life of hard work will improve an individual’s character.

12. Why does the professor mention Owen’s views on the use of technology?
    A) To show a difference between Owen’s beliefs and those of other reformers
    B) To describe how Owen became successful managing textile mills
    C) To illustrate Owen’s unhappiness with industrialization in Great Britain
    D) To explain how New Harmony was built in such a short period of time

13. According to the professor, why did some people join the New Harmony community?
    A) They saw an opportunity to achieve greater social and economic equality.
    B) They were unhappy with their lives in England.
    C) They agreed with Owen’s ideas on industrial production.
    D) They were attracted by the promise of owning private property.
Utopian education consisted of two elements. First, it mentioned the ills of society and suggested how they might be remedied. Children, like adults, had instincts and interests that should be encouraged rather than repressed. He envisioned a system of miniature workshops in which children could develop their industrious instincts. To overcome this sense of alienation, Utopians sought to create perfectly integrated communities. Like the ancient Greek city-state, the new community would be a totally instructive environment. Work, leisure, art, and social and economic relationships would reinforce the sense of community and cultivate communitarian values. Fourier's form of communal organization, the phalanstery, consisted of 2,000 members and was organized into flexible groups that provided for production, education, and recreation. In addition to communal workshops, kitchens, and laundries, the phalanstery would also provide libraries, concert halls, and study rooms for its members.

Utopian theorists, especially Owen, emphasized the education of the young in institutes and schools. The child, they reasoned, held the key to continuing the new society. Rejecting older concepts of child depravity and inherited human weakness, Utopians believed that human nature can be molded. Owen and other Utopians advocated beginning children’s education as early as possible. Young children, they reasoned, were free of the prejudices and biases of the previously established social order. If they were educated in community nurseries, they would be free from the contaminating ideas or those who had not yet been cured of the vices of the established society. They could be shaped into the desired type of communitarian human being. Community nurseries and infant schools performed a second function: freeing women from the burdens of child rearing and allowing them to have full equality with the male residents of Utopia.

According to Fourier, the family and the school in the previously established social order were agencies used to criticize and correct children. Fourier intended to replace them with associative or group-centered education in which peer friends would correct negative behavior in the spirit of open friendship. Fourier's associative form of education involved mutual criticism and group correction, which was a form of character molding that brought about community social control and conformity. Fourier believed that children, like adults, had instincts and interests that should be encouraged rather than repressed. He envisioned a system of miniature workshops in which children could develop their industrious instincts.

His associative education was also intended to further the children's complete development. First, the body and its senses were exercised and developed. Second, cooking, gardening, and other productive activities would cultivate the skills of making and managing products. Third, mental, moral, and spiritual development would incline the child to truth and justice.

Schooling in the Utopian designs of Owen, Fourier, and others rejected learning that was highly verbal, rigidly systematic, and dominated by classical languages. Because of its concern for forming character, it often led to pioneering insights in early childhood education. It was intended, however, to bring about a sense of conformity to group norms and rules. While immersion in the group diminished the personal alienation caused by industrial society, it also restricted the opportunity to develop individual difference and creativity.

PART 2: READING

Utopians and Education

1. The Greek word Utopia has been used by those who envision a perfect world. The social reformers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, like the British industrialist Robert Owen and the French theorist Charles Fourier, are considered Utopians because they believed in impossibly ideal conditions of social organization. Convinced that they possessed the truth, Utopians often exhibited a sense of mission by which they tried to persuade the unbeliever to accept the truth of their visions. Nonviolent but persuasive, Utopians relied heavily on providing unbelievers with information to convert them to the Utopian vision so that they joined the cause. Utopians relied on informal education to make their messages known to an ever-widening audience. Owen and Fourier, for example, were tireless writers who produced volumes of essays and other publications. In particular, Owen was a frequent lecturer and organizer of committees designed to advance his Utopian beliefs.

2. Education was designed to create a popular movement for joining the Utopian cause. In this journalist or lecture stage, Utopian education consisted of two elements. First, it mentioned the ills of society and suggested how they might be remedied. Second, it presented a picture of life, often minutely detailed, in the new society.

3. Utopians believed that modern industrialism had caused individuals to lose interest in the values of both family and the larger society, resulting in personal and social disorganization. To overcome this sense of alienation, Utopians sought to create perfectly integrated communities. Like the ancient Greek city-state, the new community would be a totally instructive environment. Work, leisure, art, and social and economic relationships would reinforce the sense of community and cultivate communitarian values. Fourier's form of communal organization, the phalanstery, consisted of 2,000 members and was organized into flexible groups that provided for production, education, and recreation. In addition to communal workshops, kitchens, and laundries, the phalanstery would also provide libraries, concert halls, and study rooms for its members.

4. Utopian theorists, especially Owen, emphasized the education of the young in institutes and schools. The child, they reasoned, held the key to continuing the new society. Rejecting older concepts of child depravity and inherited human weakness, Utopians believed that human nature can be molded. Owen and other Utopians advocated beginning children’s education as early as possible. Young children, they reasoned, were free of the prejudices and biases of the previously established social order. If they were educated in community nurseries, they would be free from the contaminating ideas or those who had not yet been cured of the vices of the established society. They could be shaped into the desired type of communitarian human being. Community nurseries and infant schools performed a second function: freeing women from the burdens of child rearing and allowing them to have full equality with the male residents of Utopia.

5. According to Fourier, the family and the school in the previously established social order were agencies used to criticize and correct children. Fourier intended to replace them with associative or group-centered education in which peer friends would correct negative behavior in the spirit of open friendship. Fourier's associative form of education involved mutual criticism and group correction, which was a form of character molding that brought about community social control and conformity. Fourier believed that children, like adults, had instincts and interests that should be encouraged rather than repressed. He envisioned a system of miniature workshops in which children could develop their industrious instincts.

6. His associative education was also intended to further the children's complete development. First, the body and its senses were exercised and developed. Second, cooking, gardening, and other productive activities would cultivate the skills of making and managing products. Third, mental, moral, and spiritual development would incline the child to truth and justice.

7. Schooling in the Utopian designs of Owen, Fourier, and others rejected learning that was highly verbal, rigidly systematic, and dominated by classical languages. Because of its concern for forming character, it often led to pioneering insights in early childhood education. It was intended, however, to bring about a sense of conformity to group norms and rules. While immersion in the group diminished the personal alienation caused by industrial society, it also restricted the opportunity to develop individual difference and creativity.

14. What does the professor imply about the name of the community?
   A) It was originally the name of a similar community in England.
   B) It was later used by other Utopian communities in the United States.
   C) It was not an accurate reflection of the situation in the community.
   D) It was not chosen by the people in the community.

15. What is the professor's opinion of the New Harmony experiment?
   A) She agrees with those who view it as a complete failure.
   B) She believes that it was more successful than other Utopian experiments of the period.
   C) She wants to conduct more research before reaching any conclusions.
   D) She thinks that the educational theories of the experiment had an effect on society as a whole.

Answer the questions according to the reading.
16. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the following sentence from paragraph 1? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Convinced that they possessed the truth, Utopians often exhibited a sense of mission by which they tried to persuade the unbeliever to accept the truth of their visions.

A) Because they felt they were right, Utopians convinced unbelievers to accept their point of view.
B) Utopians had a sense of purpose and truth that unbelievers did not accept.
C) The belief that they were right gave Utopians a strong sense of purpose in persuading others.
D) Unbelievers often changed their minds once they realized that the Utopians thought that they possessed the truth.

17. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, what was the main method that Utopians used to spread their beliefs?

A) They formally educated students in schools.
B) They expressed their ideas to audiences in writing and speaking.
C) They challenged non-Utopians to public debates.
D) They organized groups of Utopians to meet in people's homes.

18. Why does the author mention "the ancient Greek city-state" in paragraph 3?

A) To contrast ancient Greek culture with Fourier's vision of Utopian culture.
B) To suggest that both Greek and Utopian communities were organized for educational purposes.
C) To emphasize that both Greek and Utopian communities encouraged individual expression.
D) To illustrate the superiority of Greek moral values to those of Utopians.

19. Paragraph 3 suggests that according to Utopian belief, modern industrialism harmed people by ______

A) causing personal and social disorganization.
B) increasing their desire for social activity.
C) restricting their economic relationships.
D) encouraging too much leisure activity.

20. The word integrated in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______

A) managed  B) instructed  C) informed  D) unified

21. The word molded in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______

22. According to paragraph 5, how did Fourier believe that children should be educated?

A) They should learn from their interactions with other children.
B) Their behavior should be supervised by older adults.
C) They should be instructed primarily by the individual family unit.
D) They should receive criticism from both adults and children.

23. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, what was one purpose of associative learning?

A) It taught children how to develop strong critical abilities.
B) It taught children how to criticize to the societal system which they lived.
C) It taught children to control their natural instincts.
D) It demonstrated the superiority of spiritual over physical development.

24. The word cultivate in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to ______

A) separate  B) require  C) develop  D) organize

25. The word It in paragraph 7 refers to ______

A) utopian schooling  B) verbal, rigidly systematic learning  C) concern for forming character  D) early childhood education

26. The word immersion in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to ______

A) expansion  B) variation  C) involvement  D) imagination

27. According to the passage, all of the following are advantages of a Utopian education EXCEPT:

A) Children are not affected by the prejudiced beliefs of adults.
B) Women are freed from the obligations of raising children.
C) Children learn to work hard naturally in groups.
D) Personal creativity is emphasized.
B. Brown Dwarf

1. A brown dwarf is a celestial body that has never quite become a star. A typical brown dwarf has a mass that is 8 percent or less than that of the Sun. The mass of a brown dwarf is too small to generate the internal temperatures capable of igniting the nuclear burning of hydrogen to release energy and light.

2. A brown dwarf contracts at a steady rate, and after it has contracted as much as possible, a process that takes about 1 million years, it begins to cool off. Its emission of light diminishes with the decrease in its internal temperature, and after a period of 2 to 3 billion years, its emission of light is so weak that it can be difficult to observe from Earth.

3. Because of these characteristics of a brown dwarf, it can be easily distinguished from stars in different stages of formation. A brown dwarf is quite distinctive because its surface temperature is relatively cool and because its internal composition—approximately 75 percent hydrogen—has remained essentially the same as it was when first formed. A white dwarf, in contrast, has gone through a long period when it burns hydrogen, followed by another long period in which it burns the helium created by the burning of hydrogen and ends up with a core that consists mostly of oxygen and carbon with a thin layer of hydrogen surrounding the core.

4. It is not always as easy, however, to distinguish brown dwarfs from large planets. Though planets are not formed in the same way as brown dwarfs, they may in their current state have some of the same characteristics as a brown dwarf. The planet Jupiter, for example, is the largest planet in our solar system with a mass 317 times that of our planet and resembles a brown dwarf in that it radiates energy based on its internal energy. It is the mechanism by which they were formed that distinguishes a high-mass planet such as Jupiter from a low-mass brown dwarf.

C. Animal Congregation

Many types of animals combine the advantages of family association with those conferred by membership in still larger groups. Bees congregate in hives; some fish move in schools; ants gather in mounds; wolves live in packs; deer associate in herds. The main advantage of membership in a mass community is the safety that it provides. A large group of prey may be easier for a predator to find at any given point than is a small one, and a predator may think twice before taking on such a group; if a predator does decide to challenge a large group, it may merely encounter a confusing mass of moving bodies and possibly may not succeed in its primary goal.

Answer the questions according to the reading.

28. It is stated in the passage that the mass of an average brown dwarf_____
   A) is smaller than the mass of the Sun
   B) generates an extremely high internal temperature
   C) is capable of igniting nuclear burning
   D) causes the release of considerable energy and light

29. According to paragraph 2, a brown dwarf cools off_____
   A) within the first million years of its existence
   B) after its contraction is complete
   C) at the same time that it contracts
   D) in order to begin contracting

30. What is stated in paragraph 2 about a brown dwarf that has cooled off for 2 to 3 billion years?
   A) Its weak light makes it difficult to see from Earth.
   B) It no longer emits light.
   C) Its weak light has begun the process of re-strengthening.
   D) Scientists are unable to study it.

31. According to paragraph 3, a white dwarf_____
   A) is approximately 75 percent hydrogen
   B) still burns a considerable amount of hydrogen
   C) creates hydrogen from helium
   D) no longer has a predominantly hydrogen core

32. It is indicated in paragraph 3 that_____
   A) the amount of hydrogen in a brown dwarf has increased dramatically
   B) a brown dwarf had far more hydrogen when it first formed
   C) three-quarters of the core of a brown dwarf is hydrogen
   D) the internal composition of a brown dwarf is always changing

33. What is mentioned in paragraph 4 about brown dwarfs?
   A) They are quite different from large planets.
   B) They are formed in the same way as large planets.
   C) They can share some similarities with large planets.
   D) They have nothing in common with large planets.

34. It is indicated in paragraph 4 that Jupiter_____
   A) radiates far less energy than a brown dwarf
   B) is a brown dwarf
   C) formed in the same way as a brown dwarf
   D) is in at least one respect similar to a brown dwarf.
35. The word "one" in the passage refers to_____
   A) group  B) prey  C) predator  D) point

36. The word "it" in line 3 refers to_____
   A) advantage  B) membership  C) community  D) safety

D. New World Epidemics
A huge loss of life resulted from the introduction of Old World diseases into the Americas in the early sixteenth century. The inhabitants of the Americas were separated from Asia, Africa, and Europe by rising oceans following the Ice Ages, and, as a result, they were isolated by means of this watery barrier from numerous virulent epidemic diseases that had developed across the ocean, such as measles, smallpox, pneumonia, and malaria. Pre-Columbian Americans had a relatively disease-free environment but also lacked the antibodies needed to protect them from bacteria and viruses brought to America by European explorers and colonists. A devastating outbreak of disease that strikes for the first time against a completely unprotected population is known as a virgin soil epidemic. Virgin soil epidemics contributed to an unbelievable decline in the population of native inhabitants of the Americas, one that has been estimated at as much as an 80 percent decrease of the native population in the centuries following the arrival of Europeans in the Americas.

E. Demographic Change
1 By the end of the 1920s, American society had undergone a long and historic demographic change. Since the 1870s, the country had been moving from a more rural mode that was based on high birthrates—as high as fifty births annually per thousand people in the early nineteenth century—to a more metropolitan mode. Prior to the 1870s, the population of the country was increasing by about a third every decade; however, by the end of the 1920s, a radical about-face had taken place.
2 One major factor to affect the demographics of the country during this period was a dramatic decrease in birthrates. The trend during this era was more pronounced in urban areas but also had an effect in rural areas. As a result of the trend toward smaller families, particularly in cities, the birthrate was down to 27.7 births annually per thousand women by 1920 and had dropped even further—to 21.3 births annually per thousand women—by 1930.
3 At the same time, the death rate, too, was falling. Urban living led to better sanitation, refrigeration, and water purification; it also resulted in better medical care as doctors and hospitals were more readily available. Most likely as a result of these factors, there were only eleven deaths per thousand annually by the early 1920s, which was half the rate of the 1880s.

40. The word "them" in the passage refers to_____
   A) pre-Columbian Americans  B) the antibodies  C) bacteria and viruses  D) European explorers and colonists

41. The word "one" in the passage refers to_____
   A) a virgin soil epidemic  B) an unbelievable decline  C) the population of native inhabitants  D) the arrival of Europeans

42. Why does the author include the phrase "as high as fifty births annually per thousand people in the early nineteenth century" in paragraph 1?
   A) To show that metropolitan areas of the country had higher birthrates than rural areas  B) To provide statistical evidence of the elevated birthrate prior to the 1870s  C) To quantify what had happened with the American population in the previous century  D) To argue against the belief that the demographics of the country had changed
44. The author includes the word "too" in paragraph 3 ______
   A) to indicate that both the birthrate and the death rate were holding steady
   B) to show that the rural mode was similar to the metropolitan mode
   C) to clarify the explanation that population trends before and after 1870 were similar
   D) to emphasize that paragraph 3 discusses a second factor in the demographic change

45. Why does the author mention "better medical care" in paragraph 3?
   A) It helps to explain why the birthrate is increasing.
   B) It is an example of a factor that contributed to the improved birthrate.
   C) It helps to explain why the death rate is increasing.
   D) It is an example of a factor that contributed to the declining death rate.

PART 3: USE OF ENGLISH
A. Paragraph Completion
   • Choose the correct sentence to complete the paragraph meaningfully.

46. Medicine has been described as an art that makes use of all the sciences. Its purpose is to maintain the body in good health, to relieve pain, mend injury, and help prolong life. ________ When we are ill, however, we know that we can get expert treatment from our doctors or specialists.
   A) In some countries people commonly suffer from diseases that have long been controlled or eradicated in the West.
   B) Some surgical techniques which we think of as modern were in fact practiced by the ancient Egyptians.
   C) This is perhaps why there is so much controversy today over euthanasia, or "mercy killing."
   D) Today most of us take our health for granted, and if we are young, we probably never think about being ill.

47. As anyone who follows rugby football knows, the game in South Africa is hard fought and tough. During the apartheid era, it was the whites-only Springboks, the national team, probably more than any other South African institution, which came to symbolize a divided society. ________ After the Springboks defeated New Zealand in the World Cup final in 1995, South Africa's blacks cheered instead of jeered, and a jubilant Nelson Mandela even wore one of the green and gold Springbok jerseys, once so symbolic of white supremacy.
   A) Now a game enjoyed equally by blacks and whites, rugby has helped with the country's reconciliation.
   B) For much of the apartheid era, South Africa was under an international sports boycott.
   C) Cricket is another sport that few blacks in South Africa have played at international level.
   D) Today some of the worst officials of the apartheid era are having to answer for their crimes.

48. Speaking in public may be more than just terrifying. The stress may be deadly. A new US study has found that people whose hearts show ominous signs of poor circulation during such mental challenges face triple the usual risk of death in the years to come. Often people with bad hearts suffer chest pain during physical exertion. The reason for this is obvious. ________ Over the past decade, however, it has become clear that mental exertion can also overwork the heart, although often without pain.
   A) People with high risk factors should have regular checkups.
   B) This is not a problem for patients who get an appropriate amount of exercise.
   C) Their clogged arteries cannot supply enough blood to their heart muscle.
   D) Everyone who has ever had to give a speech has probably suffered from a certain amount of nervousness.

49. Globally, tuberculosis is among the biggest killers of young people and adults. In India, half a million people die from the disease each year. ________ when India adopted a strategy known as DOTS, or "directly observed treatment strategy" to combat the disease. DOTS involves an intensive system of monitoring and supervision which tracks the diagnosis, progress and outcome of every patient treated.
   A) One reason is that homes often have no chimneys as a way to conserve heat
   B) However, the death rate has come down dramatically since the 1980s
   C) A chest X-ray can reveal spots, or dots on the lungs, which are an early symptom of tuberculosis
   D) A new strategy can bring down the death rate quite dramatically
B. Restatement

Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original.

50. It's out of the question that I'll lend her my lecture notes again.
   A) There is some doubt as to whether she will be able to lend me her lecture notes another time.
   B) I questioned whether I should have lent her my lecture notes once more.
   C) **Under no circumstances can she borrow my lecture notes any more.**
   D) Under these circumstances, I should tell her that I don't want to give her my lecture notes.

51. In spite of large amounts of foreign aid and the advice of foreign experts, the project was a disaster.
   A) Foreign experts insured that the foreign aid money was spent wisely on the project.
   B) The foreign know-how combined with foreign money prevented the project from becoming a disaster.
   C) Financial assistance and expertise from abroad were not enough to prevent the failure of the project.
   D) The disastrous project might have been saved by more foreign aid and expertise.

52. The way I handled the situation did not call for such heavy criticism.
   A) **I didn't deserve to be criticized so severely because of my method of dealing with the situation.**
   B) My handling of the call was criticized heavily because of the bad situation it created.
   C) I was not called to deal with the situation because it was known that I would be critical.
   D) The situation was not handled well, so I was called to the office to deal with it.

53. Unless the builders speed up, we won't be able to move into the flat next week.
   A) The builders have to move out so that we can move into our new flat next week.
   B) We would not have been able to move into the flat if the builders had not speeded up.
   C) **Our flat won't be ready for us to move in next week if the builders keep working at this rate**
   D) If the builders help us with the moving, we can move into the flat next week.

54. We might have misunderstood him when we thought he said he was coming home to live with us.
   A) He is coming home to live with us because of some sort of misunderstanding.
   B) Though he said he was coming home to live with us, he later said we misunderstood him.
   C) We hope that we did not misunderstand what he said about coming home to live with us.
   D) **We understood him to say he was coming home to live with us, but he could have said something else.**

55. After colonization of the New World by Europeans, foods such as potatoes and chili peppers were eaten for the first time in Europe.
   A) **Certain foods, like potatoes and chili peppers, were not known in Europe prior to the European settlement of the Americas.**
   B) A number of foods such as potatoes and chili peppers were introduced to the New World by Europeans.
   C) The use of potatoes and chili peppers in Europe pre-dates the European discovery of the New World.
   D) One of the main reasons for the colonization of the Americas was the need to diversify the European diet with new foods, like potatoes and chili peppers.

C. Irrelevant Sentence

Choose the irrelevant sentence from the paragraph.

56. (I) There are a lot of natural solutions to environmental problems. (II) High-tech methods are always the best. (III) For example, a farmer can grow seed in his fields and then make his own fuel by extracting the oil with a cheap press. (IV) After this extraction, the waste stalks and husks can be piled up, and microbes can be used to do the clean-up work, an old practice in Germany and other countries. This process, known as composting, can convert organic wastes into fertilizer.
   A) I  B) II  C) III  D) IV

57. (I) Man's first true flight was achieved in a hot-air balloon. (II) The balloon was built in 1783 by two Frenchmen. (III) The first flight by a motor-driven aircraft was by Orville Wright in 1904. (IV) Recently, balloons have begun to fascinate people again. In March, 1999, a British pilot named Brian Jones, and a Swiss doctor named Bertrand Piccard completed the first round-the-world trip in a balloon.
   A) I  B) II  C) **III**  D) IV
58. Radical change in Japan's modern history has come about only twice. (I) The first was in 1853, when Commodore Matthew Perry sailed his "Black Ships" into Tokyo Harbour and forced the country to abandon 250 years of isolation. (II) The second upheaval came about with the country's defeat in World War II. (III) The policy of isolation followed by the Chinese government led to similar sudden and traumatic changes. (IV) In both cases, Japan would have been far better off, had it been able to change before being compelled to do so.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV

59. (I) Airways are bands of airspace 16 kilometers wide, along which commercial aircraft are separated from each other by air traffic controllers on the ground. (II) In the 1980s, American air traffic controllers attempted a strike, which resulted in the strikers losing their jobs. (III) On busy airways, such as those in western Europe, this separation is achieved using radar, which gives the controller a picture of all the aircraft in his area. (IV) With newer systems, the flight number and altitude of the aircraft are also displayed. The controller is also in communication with his military counterpart to arrange clearance for military aircraft to cross the civilian airways clear of other craft.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV

60. (I) The Earth, together with its satellite, the Moon, moves around the Sun at the rate of one complete circuit every 365 1/4 days. (II) It is because this period of rotation is not exactly 365 days that every four years we need to have a leap, year of 366 days. (III) The Muslim world uses a lunar calendar for its religious festivals, which means they come about ten days earlier each year. (IV) The Earth also spins around on its axis, making one complete revolution every 24 hours. This spinning causes our days and nights: half the Earth faces the Sun and receives daylight while the other half faces away and is in darkness.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV

D. Sentence Completion

Choose the correct option to complete the sentence

61. If Alex _____ with his girlfriend, he _____ now.
   A) hadn't broken up / wouldn't be suffering
   B) hadn't broken up / wouldn't suffer
   C) didn't break up / wouldn't be suffering
   D) weren't to break up / wouldn't suffer

62. He was dealt such a harsh blow ______stunned for several minutes.
   A) which caused him to be
   B) that he was
   C) because of which he was
   D) owing to surprising him

63. Sergeant Rickman ______ two small white amphetamine tablets with his vitamins so as _____ in the morning.
   A) swallows / to wake up
   B) swallowed / woke up
   C) has swallowed / woken up
   D) has been swallowed / to wake up

64. Recent outbreaks of food poisoning in Japan ______ been ____ severe that the government authorities asked the researchers to take time out from developing new audio and video gadgets to come up with a quick and simple test _____ detect the presence of deadly bacteria in food.
   A) had / so / for
   B) have / such / since
   C) have/ very / for
   D) have / so / to

65. Overexposure to the sun can produce ____can some toxic chemicals.
   A) the most damage to the skin
   B) more damage than the skin
   C) damage to the skin
   D) more damage to the skin than

66. Some students ____ all this week for the examination , while others ____yet.
   A) studied / didn't begin
   B) studied / have not begun
   C) have been studying / haven't begun
   D) are studying / began

67. I'm sure that he _____ with us after he _____ down a little.
   A) will agree/has calmed
   B) had agreed/is going to calm
   C) agrees/calmed
   D) agreed/would have calmed

68. Astronomers stated that if the comet that hit Jupiter in July 1994 _____ with the Earth, it _____ life on the planet.
   A) collides / is going to end
   B) was colliding/had ended
   C) could have collided / ended
   D) had collided/would have ended

69. _____ so she wasn't very pleased when it was cancelled.
   A) My uncle had bought us all tickets to the play
   B) Mary wasn't planning on seeing the film anyway
Elizabeth was not very excited about her birthday.  
Ann had been looking forward to the party.

Although the temperature was below freezing, _____.
A) it had been snowing heavily for days  
B) the old beggar was only wearing a thin jacket  
C) everybody at home had gone down with flu  
D) the ice on the pond was a foot thick

Despite the fact that the price was reasonable, _____.
A) there were long lines outside the shop  
B) it shouldn't be reduced by 50% in the sale  
C) everybody at home had gone down with flu  
D) the ice on the pond was a foot thick

During the hot summer of 1976, _____.
A) it was, fortunately, followed by a mild winter  
B) many regions in the country experienced a terrible drought  
C) there's never been a summer as hot as that  
D) we managed to buy a new car last month

In case we couldn't find an open shop.
A) We weren't able to buy any butter  
B) We took everything we needed with us  
C) Our house was in a very remote area  
D) We drove along the road for a long time

had he found the job he had always wanted _____
the economic crisis forced the company out of business.
A) No sooner/than  
B) Whether/or  
C) Not only/but also  
D) Both/and

We were enjoying our hike in the mountains until the sudden storm hit and _____ we found ourselves lost, cold and wet.
A) on the whole  
B) rather than  
C) all at once  
D) in progress

Jamie is completely _____ with One Direction. His bedroom wall is covered with pictures of them, and he's bought every record they've ever made.
A) mad  
B) obsessed  
C) persistent  
D) addictive

Some fans think that the referee was biased against our team and wanted Manchester United to win, but I think he was quite _____ — Manchester just played better.
A) impartial  
B) agreeable  
C) unfair  
D) distant

Wendy didn't want to buy the carpet at first, but the salesman was so _____ that she changed her mind and bought it.

C) fashionable  
B) available  
C) inexpensive  
D) persuasive

When the police caught one of the bank robbers, he decided to make a full _____ and tell them everything that had happened.
A) contradiction  
B) outburst  
C) confession  
D) suspicion

If you don't properly tie your boat up, it will _____ out to sea when the tide turns.
A) sink  
B) drift  
C) escape  
D) reckon

According to the comics, Superman's mission is to _____ evil from the world and fight for the forces of justice and good.
A) comprehend  
B) haste  
C) eradicate  
D) declare

Bob heard the shouts and saw people gesturing _____ at him, but he didn't understand their panic until he saw the large snake uncoiling itself from the tree above his head.
A) obediently  
B) frantically  
C) fearlessly  
D) dangerously

Everyone who wishes to live and work in a foreign country must be willing to _____ by local laws and customs.
A) dictate  
B) judge  
C) abide  
D) behave

They had told us that it was a wonderful restaurant, but we thought it was rather _____ . The food was nothing special and the waiters were rude.
A) mediocre  
B) tasteless  
C) inedible  
D) blunt

If I don't get up _____ when the alarm clock rings, I fall asleep again, and I'm late for work.
A) lazily  
B) promptly  
C) lately  
D) eventually

Going on holiday to Amsterdam next week will seriously _____ our savings. The flights aren't cheap and the hotel will probably be expensive.
A) deplete  
B) increase  
C) insult  
D) repel

The Gobi Desert is a/an _____ expanse of land with little water or life of any sort.
A) fertile  
B) barren  
C) varied  
D) tender

Some people claim that cigars are less dangerous than cigarettes because people don’t _____ the smoke; that is to say.
they don't draw it into their lungs, but instead, keep it in their mouths.
   A) exclude  B) **inhale**  C) confirm  D) exhilarate

89. The thickness of a tree is _____ to its age. Each year a new layer of wood grows, so the older a tree is, the thicker it'll be.
   A) irrelevant  B) susceptible  C) **proportional**  D) recorded

90. After Walt Disney studios took over Lucas Arts, it was announced that Star Wars would be _____ with a sequel to the original story, using older filming techniques, which makes Star Wars fans suspicious of the outcome.
   A) **extended**  B) worshipped  C) embellished  D) demolished

91. She has stopped believing that most people are _____ because she has been lied to, deceived and cheated repeatedly.
   A) dishonest  B) criminal  C) spiritual  D) **decent**

92. Airport security dogs are trained to _____ drugs or explosives hidden in the bags of passengers.
   A) explore  B) **detect**  C) consume  D) interfere

93. In nursery schools, children should be allowed to rest during the day and not be forced into _____ classroom patterns of schooling.
   A) loose  B) **rigid**  C) transparent  D) sensible

94. The film lacks a _____ plot, jumping from one seemingly unconnected event to another.
   A) dialogue  B) suspense  C) variety  D) **coherent**

95. Because small children can _____ in a few inches of water, they should be supervised even when bathing.
   A) drown  B) droop  C) swim  D) dredge

96. Mark Anthony invaded Parthia, modern-day Iraq and Iran, but his army was unable to _____ the walls of the ancient Parthian cities.
   A) penetrate  B) erect  C) defy  D) construct

97. With the two new classrooms, we will be able to _____ thirty more students.
   A) criticize  B) sympathize  C) rent  D) **accommodate**

98. You won't be able to take part in football training for a while and will only be able to do _____ exercise until the wound heals.
   A) moderate  B) excessive  C) **sedentary**  D) intense

99. John noticed a suspicious _____ of young people at the corner of the street and wondered if drug dealers were operating in the area.
   A) fellowship  B) **gathering**  C) reunion  D) raid

100. The noises you hear in old houses at night are often caused by the _____ and contraction of the wooden floorboards.
    A) **concentration**  B) demolition  C) expansion  D) distinction

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